

## CENTRAL--UNIVERSITY!

THEIR NEXT SESSION WILL OPEN

Wednesday, Sept. 12, '88.

The PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of the Faculty, and no pains will be spared to make this

Madison County School

all that can be desired. Our aim is to prepare boys for College, and at the time give a thorough, practical education to those who can not take the regular course. Special attention will be given to Writing, Composition, Book-keeping and Civil Engineering.

Attention is called to the following communication from one of our patrons, a prominent citizen of the community. Mr. Burman states clearly the methods pursued and the character of work done in this department of the University:

RICHMOND, Ky., June 18th, 1888.  
Dr. L. H. BLANTON,  
Chancellor of Central University.

My Dear Doctor--Last fall I started my oldest son, (then in his twelfth year) with some matings in the wisdom of the step of the Preparatory Department of your college; and during the second year, which has just closed, my special and critical attention has been constantly directed to the conduct of that department, and I wish to bear voluntary testimony that he has received careful, patient and thorough instruction from the time in charge, and has made gratifying progress, not alone in the studies pursued, but also in mental training and capacity for application.

The system pursued in the department is one that trains the pupil to think, reason logically, and remember. Observation that impressed me with the conviction that few persons or even professional instructors have the aptitude to impress these educational characteristics upon the minds of young boys. You have been fortunate in securing instructors for this department, who are gifted in this respect, and I earnestly hope that their services may be secured permanently to the young boys of this community, and that the high grade of proficiency that now obtains in this department may continue.

I am, very truly yours,

W. BURMAN.

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Home, " 8,000,000

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Agnes, " 6,000,000

Hartford, " 5,000,000

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## RECEPTION OF EXILES.

How Russian Political Offenders Are

Treated at Forwarding Prison.

The prisoners had disembarked before

we reached our destination. We

found them assembled in two dense

gray throngs at the end of a long

wooden shed, which was surrounded

and turned into a sort of cauldron by

a high plank wall. Here they were

identified, counted and turned over by

the conveyer of the warden of the

Tomsk forwarding prison. The shed

was divided transversely through the

middle by a low wooden barricade, at

one end of which was a fenced in-

closure, about ten feet square, for the

accommodation of the officers who had

to take part in the reception of the

party. About half the exiles had been

formally "received" and were stand-

ing at the eastern end of the shed, while

the other half were grouped in a

dense throng at the western end, waiting

for their names to be called. The women,

who stood huddled together in a group by

themselves, were mostly in peasant cos-

tumes, with bright-colored kerchiefs over

their heads, and their faces, I thought,

showed great anxiety and apprehension.

The men all wore long gray overcoats over coarse linen shirts

and trousers, most of them were in the

chains, and the bare heads of the con-

victs and the penal colonists had been

half shaved longitudinally in such a

way that one side of the scalp was

black and blue, while the other showed

was hidden by long neglected hair. Soldiers

stood here and there around the shed,

leaning upon their bayoneted rifles, and

inside the little inclosure were the

warden and the surgeon of the party, the

Tomsk forwarding prison, the chief of the

local bureau of exile administration,

and two or three other officers, all in full

uniform. Colonel Yagolkin introduced us

as American travelers who desired to see

the reception of an exile party, and we

were invited to stand inside the inclosure.

The officer who was conducting the

examination of the convicts drew a

folded paper from a large bundle in his

hand, opened and glanced at it, and then

shouted, "Nikolai Koltsov!" A thin, pale

man with heavy, worried eyes and a

hopeless expression of face, who was

standing in the front rank of the exile

party, picked up the gray linen bag

that lay beside him on the floor, and

with a slow, steady, clinch, clinch,

clinch of chains, he drew out the

examining officer compared his face

carefully with a photograph attached to

the "statistical papers." In order to

make sure that the pale man had not

"exchanged names" with some other

exile, while a Cossack orderly exam-

ined him from head to foot and rum-

pled through his bag to see that he had

nothing but the linen bag and the

articles of clothing that he had received

in Moscow or Tumen, and that his

"statistical papers" included for-

wardly "every thing there!" inquired of

"Every thing," replied the Cossack.

"Stoopal!" "Pase on!" said the Lieut-

enant, and the pale-faced man shouldered

his bag and joined the ranks of the

"received" at the eastern end of the

shed.

"The photographs are a new thing,"

whispered Colonel Yagolkin to me, and

only a few days ago they had been

new. They are intended to break up

the practice of exchanging names and

identities."

"But why should they wish to ex-

change names?" I inquired.

"If a man is sentenced to hard labor

at the mines," he replied, "and has a

little money, he always tries to buy

secretly the name and identity of some

other convict, and then he goes to the

penal colony, where he can live in com-

fort, and go to the mines. Hundreds

of hard-labor convicts escape in this

way."--George Kennan, in Century.

SHOE-PEG MAKING.

Ingeniously-Contrived Machinery Used to

Produce the Little Things.

The shoe peg is a simple little thing,

and yet to make it, and make it well,

requires quite ingeniously-contrived

machinery.

The logs are first directed of their

bark and divided into sections cor-

responding to the desired length of the

peg. Then comes four operations: In

the first place the wood is passed under

a small revolving wheel, which pro-

cesses it upon pointed knives, these

making minute grooves in the under

surface of the wood as it passes on

toward completion.

Next the block taken, passed under

another cylinder, whose knives make

grooves transverse to those made be-

fore, and the wood has now a surface

of regular points.

Now the block is placed under the

splitting knife, which is so arranged

as to fall into each of the grooves made

in one direction, splitting the wood to

the base.

Again it is passed under a knife,

which splits it crosswise, thus separa-

ting each peg from every other peg.

A large revolving cylinder, heated,

then takes the pegs and drives them,

a revolving wire cylinder lifts and sorts

the various sizes, and they are ready

for shipment.

It is not an uncommon thing for one

of these New Hampshire peg factories

to turn out three hundred thousand

pegs daily at first, and when the stock

of cords of wood is low.

A machine, however, has been in-

vented to do away with the shoe peg,

and it does away with it in a great

many instances. This machine not

only pegs, but it also at the same time

almost neatly cuts out a peg from a

strip of wood with which the machine

is fitted.

In preparing these strips the log is

drawn to the machine and revolved

against a sharp knife properly adjust-

ed to the required width and thick-

ness. The roll thus cut off is beveled

to form points for the pegs and is in-

jected to the pegging machine.--Boston

Advertiser.

One of Jones' peculiarities is never

to admit that he is feeling well. No

matter what species of suffering you

are undergoing, the form of sympathy

invariably takes this: "I've felt just

so."

The other day he came home sick--

top sick to go down to his supper. So

it was sent up to his room by Mrs.

Jones, who had prepared it herself.

Among other delicacies were six new

laid eggs, boiled to suit him. One of

the children stayed with him and

watched the egg-eating with interest.